

Eastside Water Association, Inc.* Consumer Confidence Report * 2012

This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2012

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Chi tiết này rất quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 - December 31, 2012.**

Eastside Water Association, Inc., is a small association of homeowners who run and maintain our own water system. If you're a homeowner, you're part owner in the water system. Our Board of Directors is elected at the Member's Annual Meeting and sees to the needs of the water system throughout the year.

Our Water Board meets on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at Friends Community Church, 14762 Jackson St. 1st floor rear classroom, Midway City, CA 92655. An agenda is posted at the well yard. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. *Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards.*

****See Monitoring Violation Insert for TTHM/HAA5****

For further information about your water call and ask for EWA's Operator, Pete Acosta at (714) 894-8106.

Your water comes from groundwater, drawn by well #4, located at 8341 Madison Avenue, Midway City, California (between Jefferson and Wilson Streets). Midway City Mutual Water Company and The City of Westminster are our emergency interconnection providers.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information Completed in November 2002. The source, Well No. 4 is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Sewer collection systems and Automobile-Gas Stations. You may request a summary of the assessment by calling Eastside Water Assoc. with your name and mailing address at (714)894-8106.

Natural Gas Emergency Power Generator installation completed in 2012, thanks to an OC Community Resources - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). A power outage no longer also means that a water outage is soon to follow, thanks to this new Power Generator!

Eastside Water Association, Inc. | P.O. Box 81, Midway City, CA 92655 | (714) 894-8106 | info@eastsidewater.com
www.eastsidewater.org

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- * *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- * *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- * *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- * *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- * *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. For more information, you may call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or visit the EPA's website at.....
(<http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm>).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), or visit the EPA's website at.....
(<http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm>).

Water Outage Consumer Alert

Water outages or periods of low pressure can occur. If you are experiencing water outages or low water pressure, immediately discontinue any non-essential water usage. This includes all outdoor irrigation and car washing. Minimizing usage will reduce the potential for the water system to lose pressure or completely run out of water. Please notify Eastside Water Association of the outage or low pressure.

Consumers are encouraged to keep emergency stores of water.

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WATER QUALITY DATA

The Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used in this report

- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **NS:** no standard
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of suspended material in water
- **MCL's** are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, you should know that a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **um/cm:** micromhos per centimeter

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF A CONTAMINANT

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform: "Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television, or radio."					
Fecal Coliform or E.coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and also detects fecal coliform or E.coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10 2011	1.5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10 2011	0.120	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Data	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium(ppm)	2012	34.40	Only 1 sample	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2012	145.00	Only 1 sample	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Data	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2012	4.17	2.70 – 6.90	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste.

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and other circulatory problems.

Fluoride (ppm)	2012	0.33	Only 1 sample	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2008	4.85	Only 1 sample	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Natural Uranium (pCi/L)	2008	3.86	Only 1 sample	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Data	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MC L	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Apparent Color (unfiltered)(APCOLR)	2012	1.00	ND	3.00	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	2012	11.50	11.50	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Electrical Conductivity (um/cm)	2012	404.00	404.00	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (Mn) (ppm)	2012	54.90	Only 1 sample	50	500	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfates (ppm)	2012	31.80	31.80	500	N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	250.00	250.00	1000	N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits

There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

Turbidity (NTU)	2012	0.50	0.50	5	N/A	Soil runoff
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Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The MCL does not apply to well waters, but only to treated (filtered) surface waters.

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical of Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level
Bicarbonate (as CaCO ₃)(HCO ₃ Ca) (ppm)	2012	166.00	NS
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)(HCO ₃) (ppm)	2012	203.00	NS
Calcium (Ca) (ppm)	2012	49.50	NS
Magnesium (Mg) (ppm)	2012	5.30	NS
pH (pH) (units)	2012	8.00	NS
Potassium (K) (ppm)	2012	2.10	NS
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) (TOTAL K)(ppm)	2012	166.00	NS

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding any violation is provided below.

- There are no MCL or AL violations to detail in 2012. *

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Summary Information for Violation of a Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
During July, August, or September of 2012 we did not monitor or test for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.	Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.	(1) sample should have been taken during July, August or September of 2012	(1) sample was taken 11/06/2012 to return to compliance “with the analyses results showing the level of the TTHMs at 3.2 ug/L and non-detect for HAA5. As such, EWA has returned to compliance with the stage 1 DBPR monitoring requirements (CDPH letter of 11/15/12).	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Contaminant	Unit	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	3.2	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	ND	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. **During July, August, or September of 2012 we did not monitor or test for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.***

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What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(1) sample every year during July, August or September of 2012	(0) taken during July August or September 2012	(1) sample should have been taken during July, August or September of 2012	(1) sample was taken 11/06/2012

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Eastside Water Association (EWA) neglected to take the TTHM/HAA5 sample during the required window of July, August, or September of 2012. **EWA took a sample 11/06/2012 to return to compliance “with the analyses results showing the level of the TTHMs at 3.2 ug/L and non-detect for HAA5. As such, EWA has returned to compliance with the stage 1 DBPR monitoring requirements (CDPH letter of 11/15/12).”**

For more information, please contact:

Water Operator, Pete Acosta at 714-894-8106, info@eastsidewater.com, or Eastside Water Association, Inc., P.O. Box 81, Midway City, CA 92655.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- *SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).*
- *RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.*
- *BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.*

This notice is being sent to you by Eastside Water Association, Inc.
State Water System ID#: 3010008. Date distributed: 06/25/2013.

Thank You ~ Members and Consumers for your Support ~

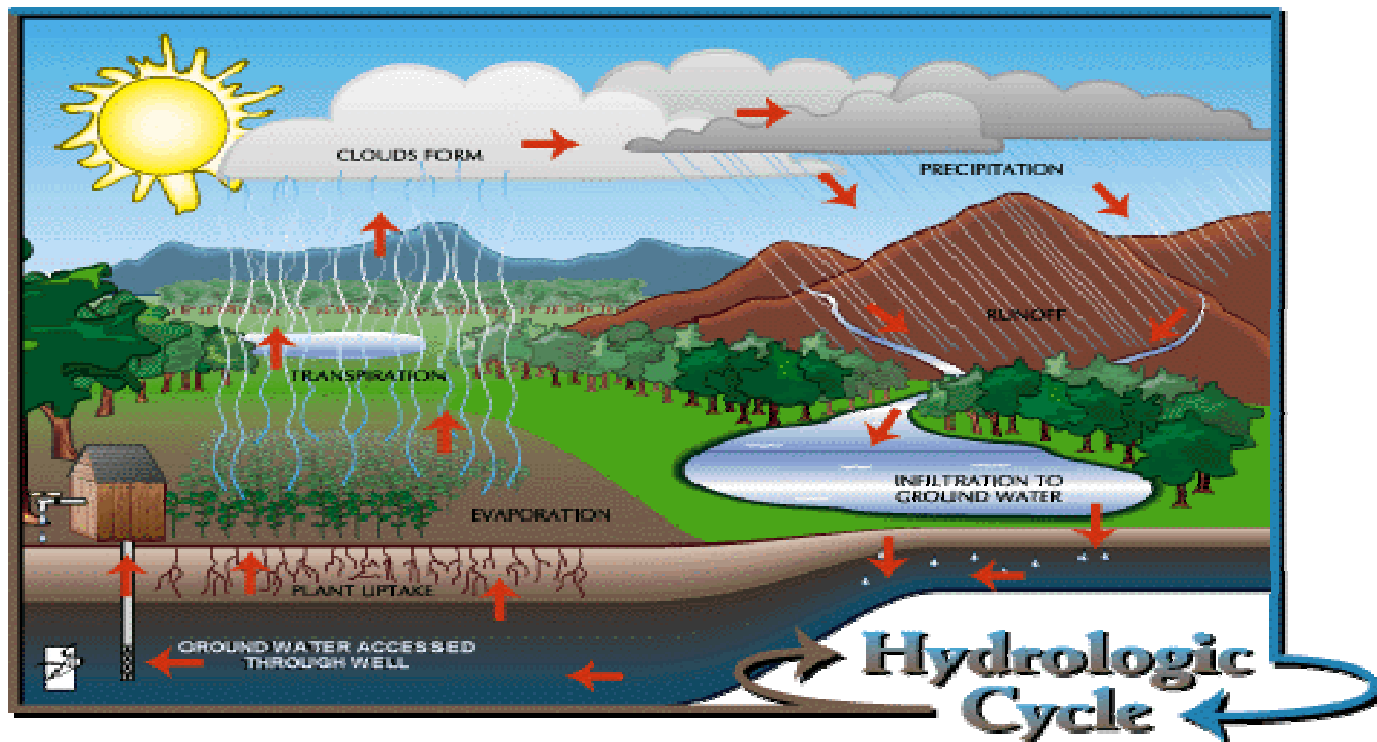
Eastside Water Association (EWA) supported OCPW Midway City Street & Storm Drain Project Phases I & II Volunteer Board Members were involved in the 2008 – 2012 meetings with OCPW, OC Community Resources and OC Supervisor Janet Nguyen’s office with regard to funding of water infrastructure work in coordination with the OCPW Midway City Street and Storm Drain Improvements. **EWA reserves funded \$27,000** in system repairs and upgrades in coordination with the OCPW project. **EWA provided water** free of charge to OCPW and their contractors in support of the project. **EWA volunteers provided superintendent and administrative service** in support of the OCPW project: **EWA hired (2) part-time Water Operator Assistants to support** the project during a period of frequent water lateral and main breaks. **EWA provided valve boxes and lids** in support of the OCPW project.

OCPW Midway City Street & Storm Drain Project Phase I & II were completed June 2012.

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Eastside Water Association water comes from groundwater.



<http://www.epa.gov/bioiweb1/aquatic/ground-r.html>